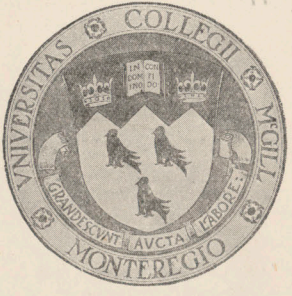


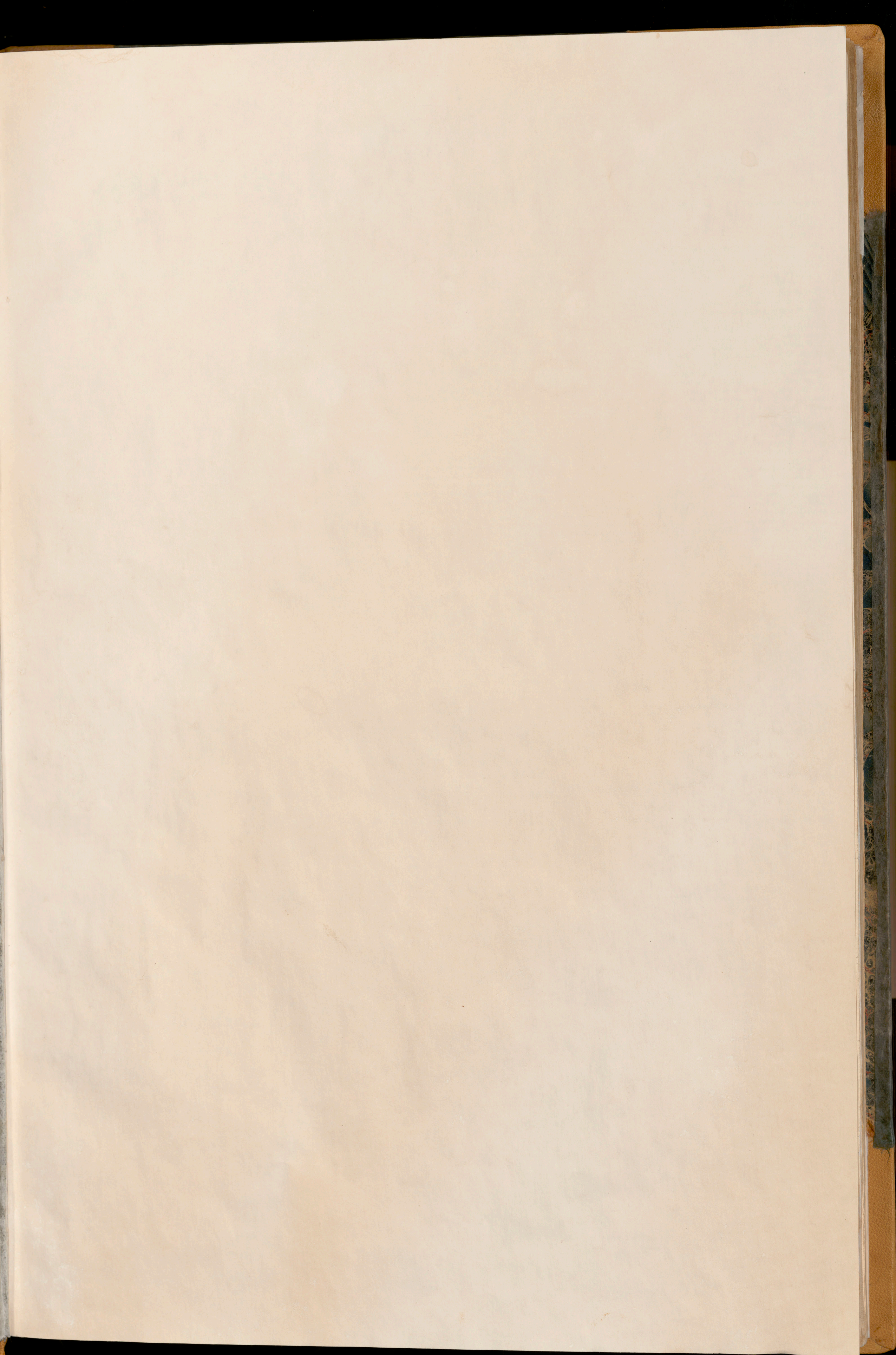


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MISCELLANY.

JOHN BULL AND HIS CALVES.

AN ALLEGORY.

(From the New York Albion.)

(Concluded.)

As soon as the beldame returned to her own room, she whipt off her mask and displayed her own hideous visage. She retained however, her darling Paper-nose, which she had so long been accustomed to croak thro' that she could not do without it. She then plainly declared that it was all nonsense to talk of altering the marriage articles, of choosing their own Trustees, or of any other of the long rigmarole hobgoblin tales with which she had been accustomed sometimes to amuse and sometimes to half scare the children while she wore her mask—that it was now high time to burn the marriage articles, kick the trustees off the farm and plainly tell Mr. Bull that if he didn't keep his Overseers at home she would tar and feather them. She added, however, that, as she hadn't yet matured all her plans upon this matter, it would be as well, for form's sake, to give Goose-frog an answer to his speech—just to tell him that if he did every thing she desired—perhaps she wouldn't pull his house about his ears at present—that she considered it a great impertinence in Mr. Bull to interfere between her and her workmen, and that as to repaying the money he had advanced, she would take it into consideration with the same views and sentiments, with which she had always considered subjects of this kind. That as to the Bulls and Frogs dwelling together in peace and harmony, she assured him that she should conduct herself with the same impartiality towards them, that she had heretofore done (which was as much as to tell the Bulls to look out for squalls) that the Farm would be a mighty pretty farm if managed to her mind...that she confidently expected to get the whole control over it herself, and hoped, from what she had seen of Goose-frog, that he was the very man to help her do so.

Goose-frog, in reply, thanked her for the kind and flattering manner in which she had spoken of him, and assured her that he should adhere faithfully to the line of conduct he had already intimated to her, but which of the two opposite lines he meant, the Bull line or the Frog line, he did not explain.

Immediately after this denial to repay Mr. Bull the money he had advanced to the poor laborers, she applied to Goose-frog for a round sum to defray the expense of bribing some of John's renegade sons, to aid her to ride rough shod over the Bulls...Goose-frog opened both his eyes as wide as he could raise the lids of them, and stared her full in the face—she could scarcely believe she could seriously make such a request, when she had left the whole of John's servants without a farthing to bless themselves—but perceiving that she urged it with all due gravity—he exclaimed d—n me if I don't admire your impudence, tip us your daddie my old dame—I'll do it cheerfully.

Madame pocketed the money, gave three cheers for the three G's, and walked off singing

Goosey—Goosey—GANDER.

Indeed she now feels that she has a carte blanche, not only to walk up stairs & down stairs and in my lady's chamber, but to go wherever she chooses, to do whatever she likes and to say whatever she pleases—but as neither her sayings nor her doings will give much satisfaction to honest folks, we will pursue her history no further, but just wind up with a word or two of advice to old Mr. Bull.

And Ist, my good sir, you have brought all this trouble upon yourself.

After you obtained possession of Frog-land, you publicly proclaimed to all your children that it was to become part of the Bull estate, and that the Farm was to be managed according to the Bull system &c.—it is true that you agreed with old Mr. Frog, that the Frogs on it might either hop off to him, or to stay on it with you, but saving their privilege of going to purgatory, which was fully preserved to those who remained, they were in all respects to conduct themselves like Bulls...now before you let Master Bull Frog out of leading strings, you should have ascertained whether he could walk—before you consented to give him a wife you should have considered whether he was capable of managing one, you should have drawn the marriage articles in such a way as should have secured the cultivation of that part of your property on your own system...

G—f—d. G—y. G—ps.

See the articles of capitulation dated September 8, 1760, particularly the 41st, and the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10th, 1763, article 4th.

7th Oct. 1773.

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you should have insisted upon it that the children should be brought up to speak your own language, and instead of any fulsome farago about liberality to the Frogs, you should have remembered that both justice and policy required that on every part of John Bull's property John Bull's sons should have the predominance. Had you done this it would have been the ambition of every Frog to have swelled himself into a Bull before this time. All that were worth rearing would have succeeded, and if a few of them had burst in the attempt, no great harm would have been done. But by your neglecting these matters your own children have been sacrificed. The conquerors have been laid at the feet of the conquered. Your own system of cultivation has been prohibited, and a vicious one, under which the Bulls can never thrive, has been retained. The Frogs, instead of emulating the Bulls, presume to dictate to them—instead of feeling it an honour to form part of your noble family, they disclaim you—and boast that they are Frogs, and that Frogland is their own. They tell the Bulls, that if they do not like to submit to their sway over the land they may leave it, and instead of chastising them for such insolence, you have truckled to them and have actually directed your Overseers to prefer Frogs to Bulls in the selection of workmen. Instead of supporting the authority of your Overseers, you have listened to every capricious and unfounded complaint against them. After selecting men whose high characters were a sufficient pledge for their good conduct—men whose names were respected and whose services were gratefully appreciated by all who bore the name of

m Never was a greater mistake made than in permitting the French language to be used in the legislative debates in Canada. The French inhabitants of that country had not a shadow of claim to this indulgence. They were not entitled to a representative branch in the Legislature, either under the articles of capitulation in 1760, or under the treaty of Paris in 1763, by which Canada was ceded to the British Crown. It is true that by the proclamation issued from St. James' on the 7th of October, 1763, for the encouragement of the settlement of the British possessions in America generally, his Majesty stated that so soon as the state and circumstances of the colonies therein mentioned, would admit thereof, the Governors with the advice and consent of the respective Councils should summon general assemblies. But this was a proclamation from the King of Great Britain to his native subjects announcing to them that they should enjoy the rights of Englishmen wherever they settled, so soon as the state of the Colonies in which they should settle would admit of it.

The King's subjects in Canada, whether of British or French origin had a right to expect that in due time this engagement would be fulfilled. But it was only as British subjects that they had a right to expect it.

n Little could the gallant Wolfe have supposed that the fruits of that conquest, which he purchased with his life, were to be enjoyed by the conquered, instead of being enjoyed by the conquerors—that the noble province which his valor wrested from our ancient enemy and added to the British Dominions, was quietly to be surrendered to the vanquished French. For is it not a surrender of it to them, when, while they adhere most pertinaciously to their old prejudices, and continue to cherish French in preference to British feelings—they are told by the King's representative, 'that in every country, to be acceptable to the great body of the people, is one of the most essential elements of fitness for public station.'

As they still form a large majority of the inhabitants of Canada, what is this but to tell them that Frenchmen ought to rule the country in future—for with the prejudices which are so carefully instilled and preserved among them by their leaders, none but Frenchmen will be acceptable to them. The declaration means this, or it means nothing. If acted upon, Britons, in a land that belongs to Britain, are to be excluded from all authority. If not acted upon, the majority of the inhabitants of that land are told by their Governor, that power is withheld from those who alone possess the most essential elements of fitness for the exercise of it.

Much is it to be regretted, that the subject of national origin has been introduced into the speech of the King's representative.

That the French party, possessing all the power which the elective branch can exercise, has long made it a subject of complaint that Frenchmen are not selected for official situations we know, and if, notwithstanding their own exclusive conduct, the Government were aware of any instance in which the just claim of a person of French origin had been overlooked and an Englishman of inferior qualifications preferred, it was its duty to see that matter right not on the ground of origin, but on the ground of superior fitness of the individual for the office. But among these qualifications an attachment to our institutions, English feeling, and a preference of the British Constitution over that of every other country, should ever stand foremost. That man is not worthy of the name, nor can he possess the feelings of a Briton, who could debar a fellow subject from the fullest enjoyment of all his rights, (and the right to hold office of trust and emolument when duly qualified for them, is a valuable one) merely because his origin could be traced to a different source from his own. But if those of foreign descent choose to preserve themselves as a distinct race, to cherish feelings that are not British—refuse to become our brethren, and avow their hostility to us, our language, and our laws, then they never can be, I will not say so well qualified as Britons, they never can be in any degree qualified to hold offices of trust and confidence under a British Government.

o The Nation Canadienne,

Bull—men who were incapable of any act of oppression, or injustice—you have not only submitted to hear these men maligned and defamed in the most opprobrious manner, but you have encouraged the Frogs to persist in such conduct by recalling them and sending one Overseer after another merely to ensure an increase of abuse, until vituperation has exhausted itself, and they now audaciously tell you that they mean to have nothing to say to you nor your Overseers.

And now Mr. Bull what are you to do? in the first place, you and Mrs. Bull must decide whether it is worth your while to retain your property on this side of the lake or not—for depend upon it if you lose the Frogland your other farms will soon follow. If upon due consideration you should convince yourselves that you may as well abandon them—then for heaven's sake say so. Do not set the tenants on this side of the water to cutting each others' throats, in a contention whether they shall continue your tenants or not, if you really do not wish to retain them. This would be most unfair dealing with your best friends, on this part of your property. Many here are most warmly attached to you, and would grieve to part from you—but if you wish to part with them, they would see that nothing was left for them, but to submit to your decision, and endeavour to make the best of their lot. There are a few young calves perhaps who are impatient of control, and would like to take a frisk with those, with whom you quarrelled some years ago; but the greater number while they admit that those who scampered off when you attempted to milk them, have thriven wonderfully since, think that there are some indications of their beginning to gore each other, and therefore deem it would be just as prudent to stick to you until they see a little more clearly how the others get on by themselves.

Therefore Mr. Bull, if you desire to retain your farms on this side of the lake, you will have no great difficulty in doing it, but then you must plainly remind Mrs. Bull that a great estate cannot be rendered productive without continued outlays. Your milk seekers lost you a fine property before, take care that your milk savers don't lead you into the same scrape now. If you do not think that the advantages you desire from supplying your out-farms with what they do not raise and supplying yourself from them, with what you cannot raise, compensate for the expense of providing Overseers, &c. &c., then give them up in peace and leave them to shift for themselves, but if you wish to retain these advantages, you mustn't begrudge paying the cost of them.

While you fed the overseers, things went on pretty smoothly, their authority was recognised and all their efforts for the improvement of the property were cheerfully forwarded. But when you began to make a poor mouth, said you had not milk enough for yourself, and directed the overseers to suck the calves instead of feeding them, they began to kick up their heels and splash mud instead of milk into the mouths of your half starved bailiffs.

Now depend upon it this notable scheme of yours will never answer.

If the overseers are to continue your servants, to take care of your interests, and to see that the regulations you make to secure the benefit of supplying these farms to yourself, are adhered to, then you must continue to bear the expenses of maintain-

p The neighbouring states are frequently alluded to by our patriots as models for our imitation. No man whose head or heart is rightly placed will join in the senseless clamour against them, in which some of our ultras indulge. When the connexion between them and the mother country was severed, nothing remained for them but to create republican institutions, and substitute the people for the crown as the source of power—the state of society rendered any other course impracticable, and I envy not that man his feelings who does not wish them success in the attempt that they are making to regulate social happiness with the least possible interference with the private conduct of the individuals composing the community. It still, however, remains an experiment, and some of the wisest men among them, staunch friends to freedom too, cannot at all times repress a fear that order cannot be preserved without a greater infusion of power into their system of Government, and that it will be difficult to induce the people to clothe their rulers with as much authority as the preservation of the public peace may require.

With the tumults which have recently arisen in many of their large cities, and the conflicting interests of the various states of the Union before our eyes, with the angry contentions and menacing language of the slaveholding and non-slave holding states ringing in our ears, surely mere prudence independent of all higher feelings, should induce the inhabitants of British America to rejoice that they still form a part of the noble Empire of Great Britain, under whose powerful protection their rights and liberties are secured to them, without their being involved in that momentous experiment, on the result of which our neighbours have all that is valuable to man, at stake.

ing them. If they are not worth it, say so, and have done with them.

But independent of the preservation of your own authority. Mr. Bull, you owe something to your children whom you have encouraged to settle in Frogland, and who, by your indiscretion, have been subjected to the tyrannous caprices of Mrs. Bull Frog.

That vixen, not content with the power which she has already usurped over the Bulls, wishes to dispossess them of the little protection which the Trustees may afford to them, and has required you to allow the Frogs to name Trustees. Now, as the appointment of them was secured to you by the marriage articles, she has, by this requisition, admitted the right to alter those articles. Exercise that right then, not as the beldame wishes, but as justice requires. Reconsider and amend them so as to secure to your own children those rights to which they are entitled on every part of property. Let them not while dwelling in your own land, be subjected to those who voluntarily continue foreigners. The task is not an easy one, perhaps, but let the performance of it be confided to honest, intelligent and diligent men and it will no doubt be accomplished. Let no invidious distinctions be made, let your children, whether by descent or adoption be admitted to a full participation of your paternal care and affection, but let no spurious feeling of liberty induce you to sacrifice your own family to those who abhor both you and them.

Comply then with Mrs. Bull Frog's request to alter the marriage articles, but do it in a spirit which will make her feel that as she seeks for justice, she shall have justice more than she requires.

SOLIMAN 'THE GREAT.'—Here is a specimen of the magnificence with which this historical butcher treated his follow-creatures...

Among the many distinctions of Soliman's reign must be noticed the increased diplomatic intercourse with European nations. Three years after the capture of Rhodes, appeared the first French ambassador at the Ottoman Porte; he received a robe of honour, a present of two hundred ducats, and what was more to his purpose, a promise of a campaign in Hungary, which should engage on that side the arms of Charles and his brother, Ferdinand. Soliman kept his promise. At the head of 100,000 men and 300 pieces of artillery, he commenced this memorable campaign. On the fatal field of Mohacks the fate of Hungary was decided in an unequal fight. King Lewis, as he fled from the Turkish sabres, was drowned in a morass. The next day the sultan received in state the compliments of his officers. The heads of 2,000 of the slain, including those of seven bishops and many of the nobility, were piled up as a trophy before his tent. Seven days after the battle, a tumultuous cry arose in the camp to massacre the prisoners and peasants...and in consequence 40,000 men were put to the sword. The keys of Buda were sent to the conqueror, who celebrated the Feast of Bairam in the castle of the Hungarian kings. Fourteen days afterwards he began to retire—bloodshed and devastation marking the course of his army. To Moroth, belonging to the Bishop of Gran, many thousands of the people had retired with their property, relying on the strength of the castle; the Turkish artillery, however, soon levelled it, and the wretched fugitives were indiscriminately butchered. No less than 25,000 fell here and the whole number of the Hungarians destroyed in the barbarous warfare of this single campaign amounted to at least 200,000 souls.

[Foreign Quarterly Review.]

EXTRACTS

From the Elementary School Bill, passed by the House of Assembly, and rejected by the Legislative Council.

SECTION 2d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That, from and after the fifteenth day of May next, and until the fifteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty, there shall be allowed and paid out of the unappropriated monies in the hands of the Receiver General, the sums hereinafter-mentioned for the encouragement of Elementary Schools, situate without the limits of Quebec and Montreal & of the Town of Three Rivers, kept according to the provisions of this Act, that is to say:—(here follows a list of the School Districts in each County)...and for one additional and separate School for Girls in the School Districts in EACH ROMAN CATHOLIC PARISH or MISSION in which there is a CHURCH or CHAPEL, at the rate of Twenty pounds currency per annum. Provided always, that such school for Girls shall be open for the tuition of all the female children in such par-

ish or mission, at the same rates as the other schools; and provided also, that there be not already in such school District a convent for the education of Girls.

SEC. 12th.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,—That it shall be lawful for the heads of families, in each school district in this province, duly qualified to vote at the election of Members to serve in the Assembly thereof, at any meeting duly notified and held in conformity to the provisions of this Act or the majority of them present at such meeting, (at which the Justice of the Peace, who shall have called such meeting, if present, or the militia officer highest in grade, or the senior of those of equal grade, present thereat, shall preside) to vote any sum or sums of money for the purchase of a lot of ground for the site of a school-house, or for the building or repairing of any school-house, or for the support of any school house or teacher for such district; and such vote shall also specially state the greatest amount of the expenses which may be incurred in levying such sum or sums, and also the manner in which the repatriation or assessment thereof upon the electors qualified as aforesaid, shall be made: Provided always, that the notice of such meeting shall specially set forth the object or objects for which such vote is proposed, and be read in an audible voice at the several places of Divine Worship, in the Parish or Township or extra Parochial place, or other more public place in which such school district is situate, immediately after Divine Service in the forenoon on two Sundays or obligation holy days, immediately preceding the day fixed for such meeting, and such notice shall be posted on the door of the school-house of the district in which such meeting shall be called during the eight days next before such meeting; and provided also, that it shall also be otherwise published according to the provisions of the Act; and at any such meeting, it shall be lawful for any six voters qualified as aforesaid, to require the adjournment of such meeting (which shall be adjourned accordingly by the person presiding thereat) to the second Monday of the then next month; and of such adjournment due notice shall be given in the manner herein before provided, and according to the provisions of this Act: Provided always, that at such meeting (which may be adjourned on the requisition of six voters, as aforesaid) the decision of the majority of the persons present thereat, shall be final for such year.

SEC. 13th. And be it further enacted, &c.—That when any vote of a sum or sums of money shall have been passed at such meeting held as aforesaid, the amount and object thereof shall be certified by the person presiding, together with the notice or notices of such meeting, and the manner in which the repatriation or assessment is to be made, to the School Trustees for the district, who shall cause a repatriation to be made of such sums among the qualified electors residing within the school district, in the manner decided upon at such meeting; and such repatriation, with a statement of the expense of making the same, signed by such Trustees, or a majority of them, shall be published in the manner and form prescribed with regard to the notices of meetings by this Act; and such notice shall contain a statement of the time and place when and where the said repatriation will be presented for confirmation, before the Justice of the Peace residing in the County and nearest to such school district, (who shall be named in such notice,) and that all objections to the same will then and there be heard and finally determined; and such Justice of the Peace is hereby required and empowered to hear and determine the same in a summary manner, according to the evidence which shall then and there be adduced before him, on oath, and he is hereby authorized and required to administer all oaths requisite to enable him so to determine the same.

SEC. 14th. And be it further enacted, &c.—That such repatriation being duly confirmed and certified to be so by such Justice of the Peace, the amount thereof shall be paid by the persons therein named respectively to the School Trustees of the district within fifteen days from the date of such confirmation, or within fifteen days after the time fixed by the majority of the inhabitants present at such meeting for the payment of such cotisation, or in default of payment by any such person of the sum or of any part of the sum in which he is assessed by such repatriation, such sum or part thereof as shall not have been paid, may be levied by warrant of distress, and by the sale of the defaulter's goods under such warrant, which may be issued by such Justice of the Peace, on inspection of the repatriation and certificate of confirmation thereof; and on the oath (which oath said Justice is hereby empowered to adminis-

ter) of one of the School Trustees that such sum or such part thereof is then unpaid: Provided always, that the day between the seizure and sale under such warrant shall be the same as that allowed by law, between the seizure and sale under writs of execution issued out of the Courts of King's Bench, sitting in Inferior Term.

From the Montreal Gazette.

We can scarcely keep pace with Sir Francis Bond Head, in reporting his lectures on Constitutional law, and the powers and functions of the executive council. He recently replied at length to the address of the Mayor and Aldermen of Toronto—he has subsequently replied at equal length, and with equal energy and talent, to addresses from the Radical inhabitants of the capital, and from the House of Assembly, both of which stated a want of confidence in his present advisers, and requested their dismissal. Never was the title of 'non-conceder' conferred more appropriately than upon his Excellency. He acts promptly and efficiently.

REPLY TO THE CITIZENS OF TORONTO.

Gentlemen,—Having reason to believe that the meeting from which you are a deputation, was composed principally of the industrious classes, and being persuaded that the liberal principles of the British Government in whatever climate it may exist, is the welfare and happiness of the people, I shall make it my duty to reply to your address with as much attention as if it had proceeded from either of the branches of the Legislature, although I shall express myself in plainer and more homely language.

1st, I have no wish to deny that Col. Simcoe was the first as well as the ablest and most enlightened Governor of this province; that he was a member of Parliament when the Statute 31st Geo. III, cap. 31, commonly called 'the Constitutional Act,' was passed, and that he was the bearer of this act to this colony. But I ask you, can this possibly alter the solemn act itself? For surely, your own plain good sense will tell you that colonel Simcoe had no more power, either during his voyage or on his arrival here, to alter the charter committed to his charge, than I had power to alter the instructions which I lately delivered from his Majesty to both houses of your legislature; and so if colonel Simcoe, instead of saying that the constitution of this province was the very image and transcript of that of Great Britain, had thought proper to compare it to the arbitrary Governments of Russia or Constantinople, it would in no way have injured your liberties, or have altered one single letter of the written charter of your land.

2dly, I have no wish to deny that in the British Constitution, the King is assisted in all the affairs of Government by the advice of known and responsible Councilors and officers, who possess the confidence of the people, and who form his Majesty's Cabinet, but Colonel Simcoe, who, you yourselves state, was authorised, undoubtedly, by his Majesty's Government, to declare to his faithful subjects in this province, the nature of the Constitution, created no such Cabinet, nor any Cabinet at all, and from this day, down to the present hour, there has never existed any Ministry in the Colony, except the Governor who is himself the responsible Minister of the Crown. Supposing it were to be argued that four-fifths of the Members of your House of Assembly ought, immediately, to be dismissed, because in proportion to the population of Great Britain and Ireland, there exists five times as many members here as in the English House of Commons, would you not think it very irrational that this noble but thinly peopled colony should be made the exact image and transcript of the British Constitution, merely because Col. Simcoe happened to use those words? Would you not immediately appeal to your Constitutional Act on the subject? Would you deem it just that a young province like this should be afflicted with the same expensive machinery requisite for the Government of the mother country four thousand miles off?

Would you not very fairly argue, that as the whole population of this immense country exceeds only by one-third the single parish of Mary-le-Bone in London, and as the whole of its revenue does not equal the private fortune of many an English Commoner, it would be unreasonable to expect that the people of this province should be ruined in vainly attempting to be the exact image and transcript of the British Government.

But the Constitution which under his Britannic Majesty George III, was granted to this province, ordained no such absurdities, and you have only to read that Constitution to see quite clearly the truth of this assertion.

The yeomen and industrious classes of Upper Canada should never allow a single letter to be subtracted from, or added to, this great charter of their liberties, for if they once permit it to be mutilated, or what may be termed improved, they and their children become instantly liable to find themselves suddenly deprived of their property, and what is better than all property, freedom and independence.

By this Act you are, of course aware, that a House of Assembly, a Legislative Council, and a Lieutenant Governor, are appointed, but it creates no Executive Council, and if people tell you that it does, read the Act and you will see the contrary.

Now, as regards the House of Assembly, you must know that being your repre-

sentatives, they are of course answerable to you for their conduct, and as regards the Lieutenant Governor, I publicly declare to you that I am liable to be dismissed in case I should neglect your interest.

But contrary to the practice which has existed in this or any other British colony—to Colonel Simcoe's practice, or to the practice of any other Lieutenant Governor who has ever been stationed in this province, it has suddenly been demanded of me, that the Executive Council are to be responsible for my acts, and because, I have refused, at a moment's warning, to surrender that responsibility which I owe to the people whose real interests I will never abandon, I find that every possible political effort is now making to blind the public mind, and to irritate its most violent passions.

But I calmly ask, what can be the secret reason of all this? Is it usual for one person to insist on bearing another person's blame? or for a body of men to insist on receiving the punishment incurred by an individual superior to them in station.—Why then should my council, whose valuable advice (if it were not forced upon me) I should be most anxious to receive, be required to demand from me my responsibility?—What reason can exist for attempting to deprive me of the only consolation, which supports any honest man in an arduous duty, namely, the reflection that he is ready to atone for every error he commits, and that he is subject to arraignment if he offends?

Why should it be declared that responsibility would be more perfect with my council than with me?—Are they purer from party feelings, or less entangled with family connections than I am?

How can gentlemen who are sworn to be dumb be responsible to the yeomanry and people of this rising province? How could they possibly undertake to administer this government with mouths sealed by an oath, which forbids them to disclose to any one, the valuable advice they may conscientiously impart to me? The answer to these questions is very short.

The political party which demands responsibility for my council, know perfectly well, that the power and patronage of the Crown are attached to it, and it is too evident, that if they could but obtain this marrow, the empty bone of contention, namely responsibility to the people, they would soon be too happy to throw away, and from that fatal moment would all those who nobly appreciate liberty, who have property to lose, and who have children to think of, deeply lament that they had listened to sophistry, had been frightened by clamour, and had deserted the representative of their gracious Sovereign, to seek British justice from his mute but confidential advisers.

This supposition, however, I will not permit to be realized for never will I surrender the serious responsibility I owe to the people of this province, and I have that reliance on their honesty, I have lived so intimately with the yeomanry and industrious classes of our revered Mother Country, that I well know, the more I am assailed by a faction, the stronger will be their loyal support—and if intimidation be continued, it will soon be made to recoil upon those who shall presume to have recourse to it.

The grievances of this province must be corrected—impartial justice must be administered—the people have asked for it...their Sovereign has ordained it—I am here to execute his gracious commands....delay will only increase impatience.

Those, however, who have long lived on agitation, already too clearly see their danger, and with surprising alacrity they are now taking every possible measure to prevent me from rooting up the tree of abuse because they have built and feathered their nests in its branches. They asked, however, for the operation and to submit, they must very shortly submit...for what is worth doing, should always be done well.

I have come here for the avowed purpose of Reform, but I am not an Agitator and by command of our gracious Sovereign I am to maintain the constitutional liberties, of his subjects in this province, and at the same time encourage, to the utmost of my power, internal wealth, agriculture, commerce, peace and tranquillity.

With respect to my late council, I regret as much as you can do their resignation, but before they took the oath of secrecy, (which appears to my judgment to be an oath of non-responsibility to the people,) I addressed to them a note, which clearly forewarned them as follows:—I shall rely on your giving me your unbiased opinion on all subjects respecting which I may feel it advisable to require it. Three weeks after they had joined the council, they altogether in a body disputed this arrangement, and accordingly we parted on a matter of dry law.

No one can deny that my view of the subject agrees with the practice of colonel Simcoe and of all the succeeding Governors of this province down to the day of Sir J. Colborne's departure—but that is no proof whatever that the practice has been right, and if you would prefer to form your own opinion of the law, read the constitutional act.

With respect to my new council, whose high moral character, I cannot but respect I shall consult them as unreservedly as I had promised to consult those who have just resigned, and if any competent tribunal shall pronounce that they are responsible for my conduct, no one will be a greater gainer than myself by the decision.

In the meanwhile I shall deal openly

and mildly with all parties, and I trust I can give you no better proof of my own intentions to be governed by reason than the explanations I have just offered to yourselves, the citizens and industrious classes who attended the Toronto meeting.

ADDRESS

OF THE INDIAN CHIEFS AT COLDWATER AND THE NARROWS OF LAKE SIMCOE TO SIR JOHN COLBORNE.

To Major General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

OUR FATHER!—We the Chippewa and Potaganasee Indians, settled at Coldwater and the Narrows of Lake Simcoe, have heard with great sorrow that you are going to quit this country and return to the country of our Great Father across the great lake.

We shall never forget that under your care we have been brought to a greater knowledge of the Christian Religion; and we shall always remember in our prayers to the Great Spirit, to ask for his blessing on you. Not satisfied with giving us this great good, you have also given us land to cultivate, on which you have built us mills; you have given us houses to shelter us, and have provided us with oxen and cows, and all things necessary for cultivating our farms; so that instead of being in the poor and often starving condition, which you found us, we are now well clothed and have abundance of food.

You have also built schools and sent us masters to teach our children to read and write.

Although we have sometimes neglected these good things, and have not been so attentive to your wishes as we now feel that we ought to have been, we know that you have always overlooked this neglect as a father would that of a child; and we have at length become convinced of the necessity of doing all things that you have told us.

And now that you are leaving us, and are going to see our Great Father the King, we ask of you to speak kindly of us to him; say that we are thankful for being placed under his care; that we hope that we and our children for ever may remain dutiful and obedient to him our Great English Father, and that we promise to do all things that he may wish.

We would ask him to continue to us the kindness he has always shown towards his red children; and we ask in the name of our brethren farther west and north of us, who are now destitute of the good things you have given us, and are more miserable than we ever were, that our Great Father would extend his strong arm and provide them, as he has done us, with the means of becoming like his white children; that they may worship the same God, learn the same language, and have the same means of obtaining food that are known to our Great Father and his white children.

We shake you firmly by the hand...we pray that your voyage across the great salt lake may be a prosperous one, and that you and your family may always live happy.

(Signed by 8 CHIEFS.)

Coldwater, February, 1836.

REPLY.

Montreal, 29th February, 1836.

SIR,—I request you will have the goodness to communicate to the Chippewa and Potaganasee Indians my thanks for their Address, and to acquaint them that I shall ever feel the greatest interest in their welfare and prosperity; and that I recommend them most earnestly to persevere in their exertions, profiting by the religious instruction which has been appointed for them and giving all the encouragement in their power for the support of the schools which have been established for their children. That I regret I was not able to attend more to their interests, during my administration of the Government, and that I hope they are now aware of the difficulties which I had to encounter at the commencement of that administration; but that I trust the time is not far distant when I shall hear of their exertions to promote generally the civilization, both of the Indians of the settled Townships, & of those who may be induced to take up their abode at the Manitoulin Island.

You will also have the goodness to inform them that I have communicated to my Successor the project of forming an extensive establishment at the Great Manitoulin Island, and of reserving that Island for the Indians solely; and that I am persuaded he will take a lively interest in carrying into effect the projected arrangements. I beg you will communicate to them my earnest desire that now they are acquainted with the blessings of civilized habits, they will endeavor to bring together their dispersed brethren, whose interests have been too long neglected.

With my most fervent prayers for the welfare and happiness of the red children of the Forest, and with my best thanks for your kindness to them, and for the zeal & exertion with which you have always laboured for them, I hope that the Almighty will grant you health to proceed with the good work, in which you are engaged with so much diligence.

I am, Sir,

Very faithfully, yours,

J. COLBORNE.
CAPTAIN ANDERSON,
Superintendent Indian Dep't.,
Coldwater, Upper Canada.

The Yankee outcome.—The Georgia

Augusta Georgia, states that in the subscription to the stock of a certain corporation, six persons contrived to subscribe for about a thousand shares although by law only twenty shares could be subscribed by each individual. Their plan of operation was this—each individual subscribed for his twenty shares—then by conjunction of their six names as firms of two and three partners each, and transposing the names of a sufficient number of times, they formed forty eight firms, and subscribed in the names of these firms to four hundred thousand dollars worth of stock. The commissioners for distributing the stock objected to taking subscriptions, but the gentlemen insisted, and being all lawyers, took out a precept from court to compel the commissioners to accede to their demands.—The Judge before whom the case was examined, decided that notwithstanding a regular co-partnership of each firm was proved, and the articles exhibited to him, there was an evident evasion of the law in the case, and the six individuals could only take the twenty shares each, as stated in the act of incorporation.—This is equal to the best story ever related by a Yankee, although its birth place was Georgia.

Matrimonial Adventure.—A few weeks ago, a pair of lovers, sick of freedom, presented themselves at the altar of St. Margaret's Church, that they might be united in the bonds of marriage. But the reverend gentlemen having learned that the banns had been published in the parish church of one only of the parties, he declined to perform the ceremony, stating that as they lived in separate parishes, it was necessary that proclamation should be made in both. Reluctantly they withdrew, to pass a few more weeks of tedious courtship, while the banns were duly published. On Sunday last they again presented themselves, and were buckled together hard and fast. The Gordian knot being tied, the 'happy man' refused to pay the fees, as he had been subjected to an extra expense in the publication of banns, whereupon he was locked up in the chancel, in company with his new made wife, who (as all 'better halves' should) refused to desert her partner in his adversity. Imprisonment made no impression on his resolution—he persisted in refusing to pay the charges—(perhaps for a sufficient reason)—and the relenting sexton liberated him in time for the wedding dinner.—*Leicester Chron.*

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Jacksonville (Florida) Courier of the 17th ult., brings us interesting intelligence from the seat of War. Gen. Gaines and Oseola, the Indian chieftain, had had a conference, which the Savannah Georgian considers a stratagem on the part of the wily Indian to discover the real state of Gen. Gaines' army. Fortunately, the arrival of Gen. Clinch frustrated the plan. Gen. Gaines afterwards gave up his command and departed for New Orleans. The following particulars will be read with the greatest interest.

From the Jacksonville Courier, March 17.
INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. GAINES AND POWELL.

The news from the camp of Gen. Gaines continues to be of great importance. In our last, we stated that Gen. Clinch, with the Alachua militia, had joined him. We were then unable to state correctly the particulars. The following extract of a letter to the editor, will show the force which accompanied the provisions. The force which went to the relief of Gen. Gaines, under the command of Gen. Clinch, consisted of four companies of mounted volunteers from Alachua county, one from Hamilton county, the Richmond Blues, about twenty friendly Indians, and some regulars, in all about 700 men. Verbal reports state that the Indians are getting short of lead.

With this force General Clinch went to the relief of General Gaines, requesting an interview and promising to stop killing white men if he would stop killing Indians. This proposition was agreed to; and Oseola was told to come next day with a white flag—they would have a talk with him. The next day in company with another chief, he came to within about one hundred yards of the fort, waved his white flag around three times, and sat down upon a log.—Three officers from the camp went to meet them.

Oseola informed them that General Clinch was on his way to join them with a large number of horsemen. He expressed his willingness that hostilities should cease and to give up his arms. The officers required him to sign articles of agreement by which he bound himself immediately to proceed to Tampa Bay, and there embark for the Mississippi. Some say that Oseola objected to this mode of removing, and wished to go by land.—Others that he would not promise to go at all, but wished to leave the other side of the Withlacoochee, and to have that for the boundary line between them and the whites. Their discussion was interrupted by the arrival of General Clinch.—During the course of it, Oseola inquired how they were off for provisions. They told him they had a plenty. He said he knew they had not, and if they would come over the river, he would give them two beavers and a bottle of brandy.

As General Clinch approached, the friendly Indians, discovered the hostile about three hundred yards from the camp of Gen. Gaines, raised a war whoop which

was immediately followed by one from the hostile Indians. The men immediately formed, and fired a platoon. The Indians fled and were closely pursued.—A runner then came from General Gaines ordering them to stop, and informed them that Oseola was treating with them. At first those in pursuit could not be restrained; but the cry of 'Treaty,' soon checked them. Gen. Clinch then formed and proceeded to the camp.

For the Missississipi Standard.

Mr. Editor,

SIR:—A Constitutionalist, as I understand the term, designates an adherent to the Constitution of Government established in this province by the Imperial Act 31st Geo. III, chap. 31st. In seeking to obtain redress of grievances we should not pass beyond the limits and provisions of that Charter, unless we choose to be guilty of advocating the revolutionary projects which we justly lay to the charge of our fellow subjects of French extraction. In the Imperial Act which has established a Legislature in this province, the rights, privileges and immunities of the Church of Rome are amply secured and guaranteed. In the 'Act 14 Geo. III, chap. 38, it was declared that the Clergy of the Church of Rome, in the Province of Quebec, might hold, receive and enjoy their accustomed dues and rights with respect to such persons only as should profess the said Religion.' This declaration was immediately followed by this proviso, viz. 'Provided nevertheless that it should be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs or successors, to make such provision out of the rest of the said accustomed dues and rights, for the encouragement of the Protestant religion, and for the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy within the said province as he or they should from time to time think necessary and expedient.'

Instructions founded on this 'Act' were given to three Governors in succession, namely, Sir Guy Carleton, Sir Frederick Haldimand, and Lord Dorchester, which were, at length, embodied in the 'Act 31st Geo. III, chap. 31' in the following terms of enactment. 'Be it enacted, That the said Declaration and Provision contained in the said abovementioned Act, and also the said provision so made by his Majesty in consequence thereof, by his instructions above recited, shall remain and continue to be of full force and effect in each of the said two provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively, except in so far as the said Declaration or Provision, shall be expressly varied or repealed, by an act of Parliament.

The Law, then, is unambiguous and explicit on this point, viz. that the clergy of the Church of Rome, in this Province, have a clear, legal title to 'hold, receive and enjoy their accustomed dues and rights, with respect to such persons only as profess the said religion,' the same as they had under the King of France. For there is no curtailment made to their accustomed 'dues and rights.' They are solemnly guaranteed unto them, and I never heard that, in a single instance they have been invaded by any act of the Government or by any decisions of the courts of justice. Hence the clergy of the Church of Rome, residing in this Province, have hitherto enjoyed greater ease, quietness and security in the possession of their unmoisted rights, and undisturbed exercise of their functions than any other body of Clergy on the face of the earth. Had the colony remained in the possession of France until the bloody revolution of that Kingdom, where would the 'accustomed dues and rights' of the Canadian Roman Catholic Clergy have been this day? What does a common feeling of gratitude now demand of them and of the whole Canadian population, for their preservation in the enjoyment of peace and of all the privileges which they had when their Government was Catholic? What do they owe for the additional privileges which they now enjoy under the King of England, but never would have tasted if France had retained them in possession? The answer is most obvious, and needs not the aid of writing to present it to the eye.

The provision, out of the remaining dues, and rights for the encouragement of the protestant religion, and for the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy, is as strongly enacted by the 'Act 31, Geo. III, chap. 31, as the 'Declaration,' respecting the church of Rome; for both are done by the like enacting words near the end of section XXXV. The 'Declaration,' as we have seen, has been most sacredly kept; but the 'Provision,' has been suffered to remain a dead letter. If it has been acted upon, I have yet to learn how, and when, & by whom and to what objects it has been applied. It either has been applied, or it has not. If it has, I must confess my entire ignorance of it in any other shape than a dead letter. If it has not been applied, the Government has been much more careful to maintain the clergy of the Church of Rome in their rights than the Protestants. It has connived at the spoliation of appropriated ecclesiastical property by individuals who had no claims to the spoil. The 'Provision,' to which I allude is 'the rest of the accustomed dues and rights, appropriated for the encouragement of the Protestant Religion, remaining over and above the provision made for the Church of Rome. It consists of the following property. The Catholics residing in a French Seigniorship where a Church and a Priest are established, are obliged by law and usage to pay annually to the Priest a certain proportion of the increase of their farms as long as they remain in their possession. When they, or any of them sell to a Protestant, the Priest loses his claims on the 'accustomed dues and rights,' accruing from the property, because it passed into the hands of a Protestant; but the Protestant, though he has acquired the land, has not acquired the ownership of the 'accustomed dues and rights,' neither have they become extinct. They have passed into the hands of the King for a specified purpose, 'for the encouragement of the Protestant religion, and for the maintenance

support of a Protestant Clergy.' The government therefore is bound not to suffer the 'accustomed dues and rights,' to remain in the hands of the Protestant purchaser without an equivalent, but to collect and apply them according to the law. Should the Protestant sell his farm to a Catholic, the priest, on the transfer being made, will resume and collect 'the accustomed dues and rights.' The incumbrance, in fact, is never separated from the land. It clings to it as well in the hands of the Protestant as in the hands of the Catholic. In the latter the priest claims and enjoys it; in the former the King has the right, but negligently makes a bonus of it to the occupant without being thanked. The incumbrance has lain on the seigniorial land since the original grant was made by the French King, and will continue to remain on it without regard to the creed of the owner. A transfer from Catholic to Protestant effects no change with regard to the obligation of the occupant. In the one it must be paid to the priest, in the other the law requires it should be paid to the King. It does not by law become extinct in the hands of the Protestant, and then by the operation of a transfer into the hands of the Catholic become available. It is by law equally available in the hands of each, but only for different purposes. In the hands of the Catholic it yields 'the accustomed dues and rights' to the priests; but in the hands of the Protestant it yields them to the King, 'for the encouragement of the Protestant religion and for the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy.' But these 'accustomed dues and rights,' provisions made by the Imperial 'Act' which has given a constitution of Government to this province, have never yet, to the best of my knowledge, been collected from Protestants residing on Seigniorial lands. The Protestant is, by law, exempt from paying them to the priest, but in my view he remains bound to pay them to the King; and the King's government, while any such lands are in the hands of Protestants, is as much bound to collect 'the accustomed dues and rights,' for the encouragement of the Protestant religion, as it is to maintain the Catholic Church in her rights. To this fund the Protestants have an undeniable right. The Catholics have acquiesced in it; as I have never heard that they make any demands on the Protestant proprietor for the 'accustomed dues.' A fund having thus been created for the support of the Protestant religion should not have been suffered to be directed from its legitimate object. The right of Protestants to the benefits of it is as good in law as any other legal rights now in their possession. That they have not enjoyed it is not owing to negligence on the part of his late Majesty Geo. III, as his instructions to the Governors of Canada, as well as the Constitutional Act will evince; but there certainly has been a most culpable negligence on the part of the Provincial government, respecting the provisions made by law for the support of the Protestant religion. On such points I do not wish to dogmatise; and if I am in error, I would take it as a favour, if some gentleman competent to the task, would take the trouble of throwing some light on the subject. In the mean time I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, APRIL 12, 1836.

On commencing our second volume, it is our duty as well as our pleasure, to express to our patrons our sincere thanks for their support. The year just closed has been one to be remembered for the political storms, which have passed over the colony. Within its extremes we have seen the French faction, unbridled and unprincipled, powerful enough to procure the dismissal from the Governorship of a nobleman of unquestionable honesty and ability. We have seen a 'liberal' home administration, feeding the appetite of the faction, by yielding to its impudent demands. We have seen a 'cheerful' conciliatory Earl insulting his country, and bartering away his honor and his peace of mind for empty air. We have seen treason rewarded, by his elevating to the bench a man, destitute of legal ability, and of every qualification, except that of being of 'French origin,' and the father of the treasonable 92 resolutions. We have seen the faction, high in favor of the Executive, squandering the money of a plundered and unjustly taxed people, committing every species of iniquity, and their hopes of official emolument all but realized. The 'French origin' party, in their eagerness for office have not scrupled to make use of the most nefarious means, to be guilty even of wilfully forging lies.

While these things were passing around us, we failed not to expose them in language, which some of our good natured friends were pleased to term violent and disloyal. Violent it perhaps was,—the iniquitous transactions, and the violence of the times demanded it; but disloyal it is morally impossible for us ever to be. The warmth of our expressions, we repeat, was not only justifiable but necessary. The Judges and officers of Government had been left, (and are still left) without the means of living, and confidence in their firmness necessarily liable to be destroyed, an invitation had been thrown out to the

'French origin' party, by Lord Gosford, to pass an act for the proscription of the English language in Canada, and the great charter of our liberties, the constitutional act, had been set aside. Threats of reducing us to utter obedience to the population of 'French origin' had been thrown out against us, and a slavery, 'worse than that of Egypt,' was preparing for us. The slavery contemplated was not merely one, by which the freedom of the Townships was to be bound to a hated Seigneur's girdle, but by which the very opinions of their inhabitants were to be fettered by a French majority. Our language was, therefore, necessarily warm (or violent if that term be preferred,) for it was necessary to shew to the French faction, that we feared them not, and to the ministry at home, that their conciliatory schemes could not be prosecuted, without the certainty of physically arraying the one race against the other.

We stand by the constitution. We oppose its opponents, and we support its supporters. We look only to the constitution; and when any body of professing constitutionalists forget to view it as their landmark, that instant do we leave them. We have already objected to the proposed dismemberment of the Province by annexing Montreal to Upper Canada, and the proposed stripping the Protestant clergy of their property. It was matter of no small regret to us, to be obliged to put ourselves in opposition to the Executive committee of the Montreal Constitutional Association on those points; and again we feel pain, that we are called upon to disapprove of the attempt, now made by Mr. Walker, in his report, to mix up our cause with imperial politics. The committee have adopted an eulogy on the Melbourne administration, which may be true, but which we think is not. Let the present incapable ministry be pure as Cesar's wife, the Association is not called upon to express any opinion on the subject; neither do we think the agent was called upon to report his opinions, (and the validity of many of his opinions we are inclined to question,) but his actions, while in England.

Our course, then, has been, and will continue to be CONSTITUTIONAL; we make no farther promises as to the future, except this,—that if the Montreal Association approve of the resolutions lately passed by its executive committee, we shall then endeavour to rouse the Mississkoui Branch to a sense of the fact, that its parent has wandered from constitutionalism and involved itself in matters foreign to the objects specified in its Declaration.

The associations must be true to their own principles and to each other, if they expect to see the cause succeed.

The Legislative Council are happily for the people, independent as well of the House of Assembly as of the King. Were it not so, the consequences would be fatal to the 'English inhabitants of this province,' in the first place, and subsequently to those of 'les enfants du sol,' the children of the dirt. While the two inferior branches remain uncontrolled, the one by the other, in their debates, it is needless for us to say, that they must be so equally in their actions. It is not surprising that this total independence of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, should occasionally cause a clashing of views, as to the interests of 'the people.' The Legislative Council is the body in which English interests, the interests of 'THE PEOPLE,' are advanced and protected; the House of Assembly, on the other hand, is soul and body, of 'French origin,' caring only for the accumulation of power in French hands, or as they term it, the hands of 'le peuple,' squandering the money raised from 'the people,' upon objects exclusively beneficial to 'le peuple.' Every measure intended for the good of 'the people' is unscrupulously rejected, while every one favorable to 'le peuple,' is as unscrupulously introduced and shamelessly pushed forward.

In vain shall we look over the bills, usually passed in the Assembly, for impartiality to the two races. Even the subject of education, which, one would readily suppose, presented but little opportunity to shew favoritism to the French population, is, in the hands of a French Assembly, with usual French cunning, seized on, as an instrument for advancing their exclusive benefit.

We have to-day inserted a few clauses of the Act for Elementary education, passed last session by the House of Assembly, and rejected by the Legislative Council. The Act, which expires on 15th May, has been of great benefit in the

Townships, because 'the people' here, being anxious for education to their children, saw fit to make use of it. In the Seigniories, the effect has not been commensurate with the money thrown away. This is not to be wondered at. The French 'people' care not for education, nor for improvement of any kind, nor can acts of Parliament, however cunningly devised for their exclusive profit, ever stimulate them to bestow a thought on the subject. Hence the elementary schools among 'le peuple' have been sources of abuse.

The rejected bill seems to have made provision, for a concentration of patronage in the hands of the county members, dangerous, because without check, and without control. That the reasons drawn from this, formed part of those, which swayed the Council in rejecting the bill, we ascertain from their report on education. We take them as quoted by the Montreal Gazette:—

That the system of management proposed to be continued, and in some points extended by this bill, if persevered in, must lead to consequences which your committee cannot but regard as productive of evil. The direction and superintendence of the sums appropriated by this bill are entrusted in effect to the County Members of the House of Assembly. This power your committee consider to be an object of extreme importance for good or for evil, as the persons in whose hands it is placed, may be influenced on the one hand by a pure sense of duty, or on the other by the opinion or feeling of party or by other improper motives. Your committee think it necessary to point out the powers as contained in this bill, upon which they found their apprehensions that some abuses may result from its operation.

1. The Certificate of the Trustees, by means of which the School Masters are to be paid, is to be transmitted to the County Member.

2. The Certificate of the qualification of Masters of the Superior Schools, by means of which they receive their salary, is to be transmitted likewise to him.

3. The County Member is to make the Pay list of the County Schools & Masters, by means of which the Masters' salaries are to be paid by the Receiver-General.

4. All alterations in the school districts are subject to the approval of the County Members, or may, in some cases, as provided by this bill, be made by them of their own authority.

5. Large sums of money are to be entrusted to them for distribution as rewards of excellence to scholars.

6. The County Member is to demand, recover, and receive all sums of money remaining unpaid from former appropriations of sums for prizes, and for this purpose, may require the assistance of the Law Officers of the Crown.

7. The elections of Trustees of Schools by heads of families are to be transmitted to the county members.

8. They are not required to support by vouchers their account of monies entrusted to them as other persons.

9. They are among the number of School Visitors.

10. Finally, these powers of the County Members, 'shall, in case of a dissolution of Parliament, continue to be vested in them until their successors shall be elected, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.'

This accumulation of power in the hands of a man, who may be the most unqualified to wield it, subject too to no responsibility whatever, nor even to control, is in the highest degree foreign, to the British constitution. We have no doubt that it may be suited to the genius and ideas of the French 'people,' who will patiently submit to tyranny however oppressive, but the free mind of an Englishman turns from it with indignation. Englishmen never have been governed so, and we hope in God, while a drop of English blood flows in their veins, they never will submit to be governed so. But these reasons are not all. The odious exclusive provision for a school for girls, in ROMAN CATHOLIC PARISHES ONLY, is again revived. It will be remembered that, last summer, we denounced this Roman Catholic clause; and Papineau declared at Dunham that the same provision would be extended to the Townships. Has it been done? No!

Yet the Protestants living in Roman Catholic Parishes, have reason to be thankful; their daughters are allowed to attend the Roman Catholic school. This permission, when divested of its French Roman Catholic dress, amounts simply to this, that Protestant children must be educated where Roman Catholic doctrines are professed, if the parents are unable to provide private instruction.

We do not wish to object to the Roman Catholic religion, as a religion, but we do object to and denounce as scandalous, any endeavor to make that religion a ground of preference to one part of the country over another. The empire of Great Britain is Protestant, and it is rather anomalous, that, in one of its dependencies, the

Roman Catholic Religion, should be supported by legislative enactment, to the utter exclusion of the Protestant faith. The Townships ought to be satisfied, however,—the 'French origin' party call themselves 'reformers' and 'liberals.'

There is still another provision in the bill, to which few rational men in the Townships would submit. It is that, which provides for the compulsory taxation of individuals, to support a school according to the will of the majority, and to any indefinite amount. We shall resume this subject next week.

Mr. Walker has given in his Report to the committee of the Montreal C. A. but it is too voluminous for our paper.

Drowning Accident.—On 31st ult., Mr. Richard Bell of Sheffield, aged 38, son of Mr. John Bell one of the first and most respected settlers of the Township, while employed in felling a tree, on which another, that he had previously attempted to fell, had been arrested in its descent, was by the falling of the two together crushed to death in a most shocking manner. Being alone in the woods his body was not found for some hours, when from its appearance, as it was cold, there is no doubt that he was killed instantaneously. He has left aged parents, a wife and three young children, plunged in deep distress.—Com.

Died. At St. Armand, East Parish, at the house of J. Scofield, Lydia, consort of Capt. John Scofield, in the eightieth year of her age.

As a Christian it may be truly said she adorned the doctrine of God our Saviour, for more than fifty years, by a well ordered life and Godly conversation, as a companion, she was true and faithful patient and frugal, industrious and cheerful, fulfilling all the relations of a wife in the most affectionate manner, as a Mother, the most tender and careful loving, and exemplary.—As a neighbor peaceable and kind, for the law of kindness was upon her heart.

She endured a protracted illness with the most signal patience manifesting the most perfect willingness to depart and be with Christ, and finally departed without a struggle or a groan, to await the resurrection of the just.

Great peace have they which love thy law and nothing shall offend them.—Com.—Printers are requested, &c.

Caution!!

The undersigned hereby cautions all persons from purchasing from James Gillen, of Brome, a Note of Hand, purporting to have been signed by the late Doctor George W. Jackson, in favor of Elijah Rice, for the sum of sixty Dollars, and dated the 6th September, 1832.

This is given to prevent the public from being imposed on, as said Note was purchased for an Old Watch and a few dollars; it being known that the demand was a fraudulent one, and ought not to be paid.

HELEN P. JACKSON.
Brome, 2d April, 1836.—1—tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrysburg, March 24th, 1836. Mr. Editor.—Rev. Mr. Booth, Wesleyan Missionary of Odelltown, at the close of a public meeting in Beaver Meadow, was pleased to impute to me, motives which are utterly without foundation, except in his own evil imaginings. Justice requires, that when a Minister of the Gospel, abusing the privilege of the sacred desk, descends to personal imputations, the accused should have a candid hearing. This however, Mr. Booth partially prevented, by rudely withdrawing, and taking as many with him, as were under the magic of his sectarian influence. As correctives to his ungentlemanly conduct, I submit to the public the following statement of facts.

Sometime about the beginning of the present month, a temperance society was organized at Union Street School house, LaCoe Seigniorly. A motion was then made, 'That the next meeting of the Society should be held at Beaver Meadow School house, on Wednesday the 23d inst., at two o'clock P. M.' One person present, a member of the Wesleyan Society at Beaver Meadow, said, 'Mr. Booth has an appointment to preach there that day, and at the hour mentioned in the resolution.' The time was instantly altered accordingly. When the hour arrived for the temperance meeting, Mr. Booth had just finished his sermon. He then began in the most unbecoming and illiberal manner to insinuate that I had purposely appointed the temperance meeting at that time, 'to come in collision with him, and to drive him out of the house; as his appointment was at three o'clock, and he had the quarterly meeting to renew after the sermon.' He then desired all his members to repair to Mr. Harper's to receive their tickets!!!

I stated in reply, that the appointment of the temperance meeting had been made without any intention on our part 'to come in collision with Mr. B. or to drive him out of the house.' We were told by his own member that his appointment was at two o'clock—that we knew nothing of his intention, to renew the tickets.

Mr. B. said, 'you should have enquired'—and persisted that he was right in what he had asserted. I replied, it is not the first time Mr. B. has charged me with intentionally coming in collision with him, when the very reverse was the case. Here Mr. B. with a strange vaporing air, said, 'I have travelled through England, and have studied logic, but I never heard such queer logic as mine attempt to get rid of my retort, and then a hasty retreat as stated above.'

Now Mr. Editor, I feel persuaded that whatever credit the public may be disposed to give Mr. B. as a proficient in logic, on a review of the facts I have stated, they will award him small praise for Christian courtesy and gentlemanly demeanor.

Mr. B. is a member of the temperance society, but if he were a free friend to temperance measures, would he not be a little more accommodating to the advocates of temperance? Is it right Sir, to suffer sectarian prejudice to poison our social intercourse as friends of temperance? Methinks I hear every friend of temperance answer, No.

Yours, respectfully, H. KELLY.

NOTICE.



A SHEEP came into the enclosure of the Subscriber sometime in June or July last. The owner is requested to prove property and take her away.
Mrs. JANE COOK.
Cook's Corner, St. Armand,
April 12th, 1836. 1—tf

CAUTION.

MARIA JENNE, my wife, and I, having this day separated by mutual consent, this is to give notice that I will not be hereafter liable for any of her debts.

AMASA OWEN.
Dunham, 5th April, 1836. 1—2w

For Sale,

MY FARM, lying on the road between Henryville & Mississkoui Bay; consisting of 180 acres of land, upon which are

A House, Barn & Shop.
AMOS STOW.
28th March, 1836. 51tf

CARDING MACHINES.

A SET complete, with PICKER, for sale. Enquire at the Hardware Store of Messrs. Frothingham & Marshall, Montreal.

N. B. The above are made of best materials and by a first rate manufacturer, and will be sold very low.
Montreal, Feb. 26, 1836. 48—tf.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

The Subscriber begs to intimate that his Books are posted up to this date, and he hopes there will be no backwardness to an immediate Settlement, on the part of those who know that they are indebted to one or both of the Offices. If accounts are not settled by the first day of May next, he will put them in an Officer's hands for collection.

The Subscriber also notices to the public generally, that no business can be done in either of the Notarial or Registry Offices unless the Cash be paid down.

The Notarial Office is furnished with a variety of Printed Blank forms for the ordinary business of that office.

S. P. LALANNE, Dep. Reg.

Notarial & Registry Offices,
Frelighsburg, April 5, 1836.

Star Tavern,



New Market, Montreal.

William Brown,

THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his former customers, friends, and the public in general, that he has leased and will occupy, on the 1st of May next, the house at present occupied by Mr. John Murphy, one door below his present Stand, having more extensive and better accommodations than heretofore, together with an addition of yard and stabling.

The Stand being very near the Courts of Justice, and proximate to the market offers great inducement to the man of business or pleasure, &c. he hopes by unwearied attention to his customers to merit a continuance of their favors.
January 27, 1836. 46—12w.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late George Cook, Esquire, will find it for their interest to make prompt payment. All notes and accounts will be left for collection without further notice.

JANE COOK, Executrix.
St. Armand, March 1 1836. 47 tf

For Sale,

THE premises owned and formerly occupied by the subscriber in the Village of Frelighsburg, consisting of a good two story dwelling house, garden, and a commodious horse barn. For terms enquire of Dr. J. Chamberlin, Frelighsburg or of the Subscriber in Sutton.

HENRY BORIGHT.
Frelighsburg, March 1 1836. 47—tf.



PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company.
Montreal, August 1, 1835. 19—4f

BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract or building a BRIDGE over the River St. Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co.,
Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835.

POETRY.

From the New York Weekly Review.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

I wish the fashions were the same
As thirty years ago,
I can't imagine what can make
The tailors change them so:
When I was in my youth I made
A coat of humptun do,
And thought it very fine to have
My hair tied in a queue.

And in those days our breeches were
All buckled at the knee,
And silver buckles would ensure
The best of company;
Our beavers were of comely shape,
And kept off sun and rain—
Oh how I wish those broad brimmed hats,
Would come in vogue again.

I'm troubled with a half a yard
Of cloth about my feet;
My coat is made so very small,
The laps will hardly meet;
Tight knees are all the fashion now,
And shoes must have square toes;—
Where fashion will arrive at last,
The tailor only knows.

The dandies of the present day,
Have watch chains all of gold,
You'd think their monstrous pocket book
Was filled with wealth untold;
My father wore a silver watch
And eke a good steel chain,
And well I recollect his strait
Old pewter-headed cane.

He owned a large and thrifty farm
Of wood and meadow land,
And always had a plenty of
The dollar coins on hand;—
I guess some dashing friends of mine,
Would find it rather hard,
To pay for coats they're wearing now,
At two pounds ten per yard.

But as for me, I wish I had
My silver dollars back,
I'd recollect my father's ways,
And tread the same old track;
I'd never do as I have done,
Risk hundreds on a bet,
Nor be obliged so oft to cry,
'Clean pockets here to let.'

OBED.

MORAL.

From the Colonial Churchman.

The winter of 1829 was a season of uncommon gaiety in the city of — (U.S.) The amateurs in pleasure had introduced several kinds of amusements, and there seemed among the devotees of fashion and gaiety, an untiring strife, who should go to the greatest extravagance and excess. Among the gayest of the gay, who sought to tread every path of pleasure, and drink from every stream of earthly bliss, was Miss Mary —. Her family were of the highest respectability. She had been brought up amid ease and affluence. Her sky had ever been bright, and her path strewn with perennial flowers. She was now in the May morning of life—youth, beautiful and admired. With an elasticity of spirits and buoyancy of mind peculiar to her age, she looked upon the world as one wide field of pleasure where she was to take her pastime and seek her happiness. Like thousands of others, she had no idea in living, only to please and gratify herself.

A pious relative of her's had sought to lead her mind to serious things. At first she pretended to listen to his advice with attention and respect; but it was only to find a new source of frolic and fun. All the well meant efforts of her friend were, in his absence, the subject of ridicule and fun. When those efforts were repeated, and the solemn realities of eternity were pressed upon her attention again and again, she soon became highly displeased, and told her adviser that she did not wish to have her life clouded and her enjoyments marred with the moping melancholy of religion—that it would be time enough to be troubled about such things, when she was old, and could no longer enjoy the world. Her relative finding her heart utterly opposed to divine things—and that she became indignant upon the slightest allusion to any thing of a serious nature was obliged to desist.

Such was Mary —, on the evening of the first of February, 1829. Her heart was completely set on vanity, the world had fast hold of it—and God was in none of her thoughts. It was Sunday evening, she determined to go to church merely as to a place of fashionable resort, (for no other object than to see and to be seen) and enjoying the society of her young friends. She was accompanied by a young gentleman—to whom she was attached, of similar views and character with herself. When the service was concluded, she could not have told a word that had been uttered while the congregation had been offering their petitions to God, in whose temple they were assembled; her thoughts had been occupied by anticipated scenes of pleasure. The next evening she purposed to attend a fancy ball, and many bright visions of expected pleasure were floating before her mind.

The minister ascended the pulpit and announced his text—'Escape for thy life.' These were the first words that arrested her attention. Her startled mind seemed as if just awoke from the slumbers of a dream. Though she had always attended public worship, she never before had heard a sermon. The minister's voice had been like the unmeaning sound of some distant water fall. But the finger of God had now touched her heart. She heard every word. And every word entered like iron into her soul, and seemed to describe her case. She plainly saw that she was a rebel against God—that her soul was exposed to infinite wrath, and that if she did not flee and escape for her life, she must be lost for ever. She became so agitated that she wept, and could not conceal her

feelings from her young and gay companions. Before she left the church, she determined not to go on the morrow to the fancy ball, with which her thoughts had been so much occupied. After she retired, and was alone with herself and God, her sins rose to view in such vivid and awful colors, that she never closed her eyes in sleep till the dawn of day. Still she struggled against these feelings. She expected and hoped that they would wear off. But they continued with undiminished impression upon her mind. When she found that neither gay company, nor scenes of pleasure, nor light reading, could banish these reflections; but there rose continually before her the thought that she was a sinner against God, and that his terrible frown rested upon her...and the echo of the solemn warning that she had heard... 'Escape for thy life'...still rung in her ears...she determined to seek for comfort in religion. She began to read her Bible. She became a strict attendant upon the ministrations of the preacher, from whose lips she at first heard the truths that aroused her to reflection. Her convictions now deepened, and though at times she strove hard to shake them off, she still was constant in her attendance upon a preached gospel. Several weeks thus passed on, and her mind continued like the troubled ocean when it cannot rest. She felt that she was a lost sinner and that she must flee from the wrath to come. Yet she knew not the way. A thick darkness surrounded her.

A little more than two months had now elapsed. She came to church on Easter Sunday with a heavy heart. The communion was to be administered; the minister in the conclusion of his discourse adverted to the circumstance of the probable separation of the worshippers in that house on the resurrection morn. It might be the same separation that was about to occur. The Table of the Lord was spread. All were invited to come and feed on the heavenly banquet. A portion of the congregation would come forward in obedience to the divine mandate, and take their places at the feet of Jesus their redeemer. Another, and perhaps a larger portion, would decline the invitation, and turn their backs upon the Table of the Lord. And as the invitation of Jesus was about to separate families, brothers and sisters, parents and children, husbands and wives, that morning, who could say but what it would be precisely the same separation which would take place at the awful hour when the same Jesus should sit in the judgment seat, and make an eternal separation between earth's inhabitants? The one division is to be placed on the right hand...and the other on the left. 'And where' said he 'do you choose your place? your conduct this very hour will decide that question. By kneeling at that altar you will say 'Lord Jesus, when thou comest in thy kingdom remember me.' By slighting this invitation, you practically proclaim that you are content to be found among those who will be eternally excluded from the bright abodes of blessedness.' These words pierced like a dagger through Mary's bosom. The echo was still ringing in her ears—'Escape for thy life.' When the communicants gathered around the consecrated table of Jesus, she almost unconscious of what she did, joined their company, and knelt down. Darkness rested upon her mind—she wished to escape the coming wrath—she stretched out her hand to receive the memorials of the Saviour's dying love. Her feelings had well nigh overpowered her, she could hardly rise from the altar to return to her pew. Her whole appearance attracted the attention of the minister who was distributing the elements. He immediately the next morning sought her out. Her mind was still dark and confused, he pointed out the simple way of salvation through Christ. He bid her go and roll all her sorrows and her sins on Jesus...to look to Him with faith as an infinite and all-sufficient Saviour—to cry unto him in prayer and earnest supplication, until he lifted upon her the light of his reconciled countenance. In a few days her mind became enlightened—her fears tranquilized, and her soul calm and happy. And now she feared not to take her stand on the Lord's side. Her young friends had done every thing to discourage her attendance upon lectures and evening meetings. But now, when she came out boldly and told them she had found peace and happiness in believing on the Lord Jesus Christ, and that she was determined to be a decided christian, they laughed outright, and tried all the power of ridicule to dissuade her from her purpose.

She had a most difficult part to act. She was a great favorite with two or three of her brothers who were older than herself. They were gay young men, and determined that she should not be pious. They used every argument, persuasion, and threat to turn her from her purpose. They were joined in these efforts by the young gentleman to whom she was engaged to be married, added to this, a beloved sister and very intimate friend, who as a companion, had run with her the round of gaiety and fashion, felt, and gave utterance to her feelings, that they had rather see her die, than become religious. All these opposed her from day to day, and week to week. And when they saw they could not alter her determination, they tried to convince her that she was deluded—that she might be religious and at the same time enjoy the pleasures of the world. They sought to dissuade her from attending upon the ministrations of the person under whose

preaching she had been awakened, declaring that he was an enthusiast.

All this opposition and these efforts, were wisely permitted by divine Providence to try her character and furnish an opportunity for the exercise of the temper and disposition of a christian. She was firm and unmoved, but at the same time meek, gentle and forbearing. She never answered them angrily. The tear would sometimes trickle down her cheek, and that was all the reply she made to their harshness. And when they sought to ridicule & deride serious things, she would say—'well if I can do nothing else, I can pray for you.'

Though this opposition continued for several months, Mary remained steadfast. She was evidently daily growing in grace. There was a consistency about her conduct. In her dress she became plain, in her manners retiring, and all her leisure time was spent either in devotion or works of charity and benevolence. The transformation that her character had undergone was observable to all. But it was most observable in the retirement of her home. Her whole family could not but see that she was indeed changed, and made infinitely more lovely by the change. Her whole delight was now in the holy exercise of religion and in doing the will of her heavenly Father. Her heart, changed and purified by regenerating grace, became filled with ardent desires for the conversion of her family and friends, evening after evening, while they were engaged in scenes of fashion and gaiety, she was on her benedict knees imploring God to open their eyes, and shew them their ruin.

Her prayers were heard. The marked change in her character had compelled several of her gay companions to admit that there must be a divine reality in religion. In less than one year her sister—the intimate friend whom we mentioned, were all seen kneeling, weeping, suppliants at the feet of Jesus. Like her they became decided and devoted followers of Christ, and to this day they ascribe their first religious impressions to the change so strikingly observable in her character.

EPOCHS IN HUMAN LIFE.

Children from 1 to 7...The age of accidents, griefs, wants.

Adolescence, from 8 to 14...The age of hopes, improvidence, curiosity, impatience.

Puberty, from 15 to 21...The age of triumphs, desires, self love and vanity.

Youth, from 22 to 28...The age of pleasure, sensibility, inconstancy, enthusiasm.

Manhood, from 29 to 36...The age of enjoyment, ambition, and the play of the passions.

Middle Age, from 36 to 42...The age of consistency, desire of fortune, and of glory.

Mature Age, from 43 to 49...The age of possessions, the reign of wisdom, reason, and love of property.

Decline of life, from 50 to 56...The age of reflection, love of tranquillity, foresight and prudence.

Commencement of Old Age, from 58 to 63...The age of regrets, cares, inquietudes, ill temper, and desire of ruling.

Old Age, from 64 to 70...The age of infirmities, exigencies, love of authority and submission.

Decrepitude, from 71 to 77...The age of avarice and envy.

Caducity, from 78 to 84...The age of distrust, vain boasting, unfeelingness, and suspicion.

Age of favour, from 85 to 91...The age of insensibility, love of flattery, indulgence.

Age of Wonder, from 92 to 98...The age of indifference and love of praise.

Phenomenon, from 99 to 105...The age of insensibility, hope and the last sigh.

A whole Family Frozen to Death!
The Haverstraw Times gives the appalling details of a most melancholy event in the vicinity of that town. On Saturday last as a person had made his way into the mountains which have been inaccessible until the late moderate weather, he found after passing the Orange County line, a man in a sitting posture near a cabin. On approaching him, it was discovered that he was frozen to death, with a wooden shovel in his hands, with which he evidently had been laboring to open a passage from his snow bound habitation. The traveller then entered the cabin, and found on the floor the frozen body of a middle aged woman and two children. The neighbours were then raised—the nearest living at the distance of a mile and a half...and upon examining the house, it was found that every particle of food and fuel had been exhausted, and the whole family, without doubt had fallen victims to the combined horrors of cold and hunger. The father was probably endeavouring to make his way to a pile of wood at a little distance, and perished in the midst of the attempt.

Real Estate in Erie, Pa.—To show how rapidly the price of real estate is rising in this place, we state the fact, that a lot of ground, which on the 15th of February last was sold for \$1000, was yesterday resold to a company of gentlemen in this city for fifty thousand dollars.—Buff. Journal.

A duel was fought at New Orleans, on the 2d ult., between Frimbley, the imitator of the postures of celebrated statues, and Spencer, an actor, connected with Caldwell's Theatre.—Frimbley was shot through

both thighs, at the first fire, and is since dead. Mrs. Frimbley was the cause of the duel.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

Communications must be addressed to JAMES MOIR FERRIS, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

STANDARD AGENTS.

Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, Montreal, W. Brent, Quebec.
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Phillipsburg.
Galloway Freiligh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge.
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, La Cole.
Levi A. Coit, Pottom.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George.
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississkoui Standard, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the Office in Freilighsburg, all payments must be made.

NEW STORE.

SPLENDID GOODS AND CHEAP.
The Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public that he is now opening and offering for sale, at Bedford, a large and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, well adapted to the season—

Groceries, consisting of
Young Hyson, Imperial & Hyson Skin Teas of an excellent quality, and very low;
Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, &c. &c.;
Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, and Codfish;
Soap, Candles, and Lamp Oil, &c. &c.;
Crockery, Cutlery, and Hard Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Shovels, and Spades; Cross Cut and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at REDUCED prices, for cash, or a short approved Credit.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods. Cash and the highest price will be paid for Butter, Rye, Corn, Oats, Ashes, Lumber, Fur, and Store Hogs, if the latter are delivered in the course of the present month.

PHILIP H. MOORE.
Bedford, Nov. 24, 1835. 33—tf.

100 Cords of Bark Wanted.
ALSO a smart young man at farming business for the season.

PLINY WOODBURY.
St. Armand, March 1, 1836. 48 4w.

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,
AT
BURLINGTON, Vt.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States.

Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.
BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.

College Street, Burlington Vt. }
January 12 1836.

REV. H. N. DOWNS'
Vegetable Balsamic

ELIXIR;

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, at Georgia, Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor, where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.

A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Mississkoui Bay, Beardsley and Goodnow; Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINET WORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING, in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

DAN B. GILBERT.

Phillipsburg, June 2, 1835.

PROSPECTUS

of the
Emigrant & Old Countryman.

This Journal is devoted to the Domestic and Local intelligence of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES.

The origin and the history of the *Emigrant and Old Countryman* are known to all our readers. The two papers were by mutual agreement of the respective Proprietors united on the 7th of October last, and merged in one journal under the above title. The success so far has been highly flattering, and satisfies all the favorable expectations that were formed. At the period of the junction a great improvement was made, both in matter and manner of getting up, which the Proprietor has every reason to believe has met with the greatest approbation. The editorial management was assigned to A. D. Paterson, Esq., a native of the Old Country, and a gentleman of classical attainments and literary acquirements. His efforts have been crowned with success.

The *Emigrant and Old Countryman* is intended for use of the numerous British residents upon this continent—its details consisting of all the local news of the three Kingdoms; the numerous occurrences in the Mining, Agricultural, and Manufacturing districts, as well as the mighty Metropolis of England. The Internal Improvements, the corporation proceedings of the different towns and cities, remarkable Trials, &c., are faithfully recorded; also the sporting intelligence, state of the Markets, list of Bankrupts and Insolvents, &c. &c., all arranged under distinct heads, and adapted to such British residents in this country as cannot obtain access to the English papers.

The politics of the *Emigrant and Old Countryman* are liberal and impartial, and not warped by any feeling of party spirit whatever. It is published every Wednesday at No. 77 Cedar-street, New York, at Three Dollars per annum payable in advance.

The extensive circulation of the *Emigrant and Old Countryman* among people from all over the country, renders it an excellent vehicle for land and other advertisements, conveying information to persons lately arrived in this country.

The new volume commenced on the 6th ult., being the first Wednesday of the month.

The Proprietor and Editor return their hearty thanks to the public for the extraordinary patronage they have received, and pledge themselves no efforts shall be wanting to render themselves worthy of it. As a proof of the rapidly extending circulation of the united papers, we may state that in the first three months after the junction, say from the 7th of October to the 7th of January, Four hundred and twenty four new subscribers were added.

THE LARGEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandises, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of Subscribers,

20,000!!

The largest variety of literature, entertainment and news, as well as being the largest and cheapest newspaper published in the United States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of sales markets and news to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes and in payment to American writers.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American literature, of liberality believed to be unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States.—[Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer.]